



EVERY TUESDAY

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

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SIX BRAVE MEN OF DORSET

A Famous Tale of Old Tolpuddle

DOWN in a corner of the quiet English county of Dorset there are celebrations this week to honour the memory of six brave men who suffered a great wrong over a century ago—the Tolpuddle Martyrs. Theirs is a story which makes strange reading in these more enlightened days.

Farmworkers in the early part of the 19th century had an extremely low standard of living and existed on a near-starvation diet. Many of them with large families were forced to live in a two-roomed cottage. The average wage of farm labourers was less than ten shillings a week, and men were organising themselves in unions to seek better conditions.

Seven Shillings a Week

The labourers of Tolpuddle were getting seven shillings a week when they decided to ask their employers for the same wages as other men. The farmers agreed to this; but they did not keep their promise—instead, they reduced the wages. The men appealed, unsuccessfully, to the magistrates and the employers again reduced wages.

The men, outraged at this treatment, decided to form a trade union under the leadership of George Loveless, their Wesleyan preacher, with the object of improving the harsh living conditions of themselves and their fellow workers. So, in October, 1833, the "Friendly Society of Agricultural Labourers" was established at Tolpuddle.

One morning a few months later, George Loveless, his brother James, Thomas Stanfield and his son John, James Brine, and James Hammett were called from their beds and marched to Dorchester to answer a charge of conspiracy. There, these six men—peaceful, law-abiding, and perfectly respectable citizens who had done no wrong—were thrown into prison and treated like desperate criminals.

A Preacher's Plea

They were charged, under an obsolete law, for administering an illegal oath, an oath of secrecy, and their trial began on March 17, 1834, before a prejudiced judge and a prejudiced jury. Two of the witnesses were spies of the farmers who had joined the union to obtain information, and in court their evidence, although vague, was the basis of the case against the men.

George Loveless, the respected Methodist preacher, said in defence of their actions, "My lord, if we have violated any law, it was not done intentionally; we have injured no man's reputation, character, person, or property; we were uniting together to preserve ourselves, our wives, and our children from utter degradation and starvation."

But his plea was of no avail. The jury found them guilty, and the judge, in sentencing them to

the maximum penalty, made it quite clear that they were being transported as an example to others.

Although people all over the country protested against this cruel sentence, the Government, determined to crush the trade unions, insisted on transporting them; and the men (except George Loveless, who was ill) were chained together and escorted to the dreaded prison hulks at Portsmouth. They sailed for Australia on April 11. When George Loveless was fit to travel, he, too, was escorted to Portsmouth—manacled, like all convicts—and on May 25 sailed for Van Diemen's Land, now Tasmania.

All this was in England just over 100 years ago. But the national conscience was roused. Public opinion was deeply stirred by this shocking treatment of six innocent men; and after many demonstrations and protests the Government granted the Tolpuddle men a free pardon. That was in April 1836; but their sufferings were not yet over.

The Return Home

News travelled slowly in those days of no wireless, no telegraph or telephones, and few steamships; and when eventually the pardon did reach Australia little trouble was taken to find the men. George Loveless, the first to arrive home, came back in June 1837; James Hammett, who was working on a lonely sheep farm and chanced upon the news of his pardon in an old newspaper, came home in August 1839.

Had it not been for that newspaper James Hammett might have served his full sentence of seven years. But the strangest part of his story is the fact that he had never served any of it. He had not joined any union or taken any secret oath; but his brother John had, and to shield him he had kept silent all through the trial—and afterwards.

All the men had suffered terribly, both in England and abroad, and several years later five of them emigrated to Canada to start a new life. James Hammett alone, the noblest of them all, remained in Tolpuddle, and there in the churchyard his grave can still be seen.

In 1934, the centenary year of their transportation, many memorials were erected in Tolpuddle, including six cottages built by the Trades Union Congress to commemorate the martyrs and handed over to the National Trust. Each cottage bears the name of one of the men.

PLUS AND MINUS



The Westland Wyvern, a new Naval torpedo-fighter, has two four-bladed contra-rotating propellers.

The plane on the right, without propellers, is the Vickers-Supermarine jet-propelled Attacker, which may attempt to make a new world speed record next year.

THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS

Unrra distributed many cows sent to China by various organisations, and this letter, sent by a missionary to his mother in England, reflects something of the pleasure of the recipients.

Our children wish the cow to be called Celeste, after the Queen of Elephants... Celeste had suffered a good deal en route, but is now gradually picking up. The milk increases day by day. Our cook used to keep a dairy and he is helping with her, but we are trying to get a cowman. We have heaps and heaps of fresh milk and are giving away and selling some.

Fixed to the ear of the cow was a little metal disc with a cap to it. We unscrewed the cap and in the disc was a curled-up message on paper. The message ran: Greetings of brotherhood from The Church of the Saviour, Hanford, California, U.S.A. May the milk of human kindness gladden your heart as the milk from this heifer nourishes your body.

Cars Instead of Sledges

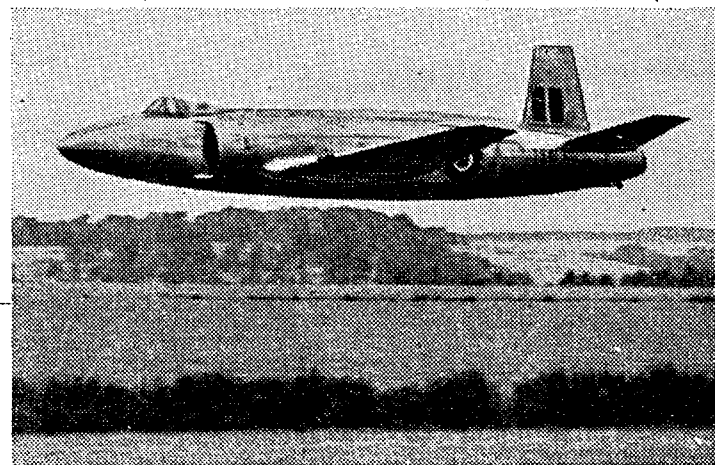
NEW ROADS ACROSS OLD SWAMPS

THE Chatham Islands, low-lying and undeveloped New Zealand dependency, have always lacked any means of transport other than gigs and sledges. Now, however, the islands are being provided with modern roads which already give promise of revolutionising the lives of the 400 inhabitants of the islands.

Towards the end of last year a start was made, and it was a historic day for the islanders when the motor-vessel Port Waikato landed bulldozers, road-making equipment, and a gang of public works men at Waitangi. The roadmakers wasted no time and within a few weeks they had bridged the island's largest river, the Nairn.

First-class roads are rapidly fanning out from the main settlements and small outlying villages, which were once isolated by miles of clinging bog, thus bringing most of the population within a few hours of the centre.

Already islanders are exchanging their sledges for cars. The coming of modern roads in the Chatham Islands is a sign of great progress in this outpost of Empire.



A Tudor Treasure Comes to Town

A Tudor mazer, or drinking bowl, of the period 1525, has been bought by the British Museum from the parish church of Epworth, the little Lincolnshire market town which has a world-wide fame as the birthplace, in 1703, of John Wesley.

Known as the Epworth-mazer, it is a flat round bowl, eight and a quarter inches in diameter, made of maple wood. It has a silver gilt band round it and inside the bowl, in the middle of the base, is a circular piece of silver about the size of a penny bearing a St Andrew's Cross, with the small bearded figures of St Andrew and St John on either side. Epworth church is dedicated to St Andrew.

The word "mazer" is first cousin to "measles," both being

derived from a Teutonic word meaning spotted, which, in the case of the drinking bowl, referred to the spotted markings of the wood of which it was generally made. Mazers (unlike measles) went out of fashion after the 16th century.

A NEW SCHOOL

THE first school in Britain for children suffering from speech disorders, Moor House School, was recently opened at Hurst Green, Oxted, Surrey. It is a residential school for 30 children who will be given treatment to cure their impediments of speech, as well as ordinary education.

Research work on the causes of speech disorder and methods of treating it will also be carried out at the school.

IS A UNITED EUROPE POSSIBLE?

HOPES of the speedy establishment of a United Europe through the adoption of the Marshall Plan have been shattered for many of us by Russia's uncompromising attitude at the Paris Conference. Yet we may all take fresh heart from the fact that in Switzerland next month there is to be an important meeting of those men and women from many European nations who have been long working for a Federation of the States of Europe.

In their discussions at Montreux European Federalists will try to find a pattern for a United Europe. This in itself will not be difficult as there are a good many Federations in the world today: the United States, Switzerland, the Soviet Union, and—the most astounding of them all—the far-flung British Commonwealth of Nations.

While all other Federations consist of States adjoining territorially, and whereas most possess a joint army and a common foreign policy, none of these factors applies to the British Commonwealth of Nations. This is a Federation of Nations

divided by the oceans, each nation being independent, conducting its own foreign affairs and having its own armed forces. And yet the spirit of co-operation between the various British nations is today stronger than ever before. The official link between these nations is, of course, provided by the Crown, but our Commonwealth's great strength lies in the spirit that animates its various peoples; their common belief in democracy, in great principles of the common law, and in fundamental human rights provides the strongest possible bond between them.

Can these obvious advantages of the British Commonwealth, or of other Federations, be applied to the sorely-trying European Continent? This will be an obvious question at Montreux. Throughout her long history non-federated Europe has suffered from recurring wars, the last of them having ruined nearly the whole continent. Can Federated Europe really solve this problem? and can a satisfactory Federation be achieved?

A Long, Difficult Road

Obviously the road to a European Union is still a long and difficult one. The distrust and hatred bred by wars cannot be eliminated quickly; to make a partner of one's recent enemy is not easy.

It is, therefore, fortunate that there are so many Europeans who strongly believe in the possibility of forging Europe into one great Federation, and who under the title of European Federalists have formed a Society, the seat of which is in that great Swiss city of international fame—Geneva. They enjoy the support of many national groups, including a British section, and their motto is: One Europe in a United World. They are all working towards the same goal: World Peace through World Government.

The plan of the European Federalists now is to visit all countries of the Continent, including Germany, to contact organisations who believe in uniting Europe no matter what their political faith may be. Federalist movements are to be started in countries where they do not yet exist, especially in the countries of Eastern Europe.

An American observer has expressed his belief in this movement by saying: "The Union of European Federalists will have a strong effect on European thinking. The day may not be too far off when the theory of federalism will be as readily accepted in Europe as the theory of republican federalism is in the United States."

This is also the belief of all who wish to see Europe changed from a breeding-ground of war into a Continent of peace and prosperity.

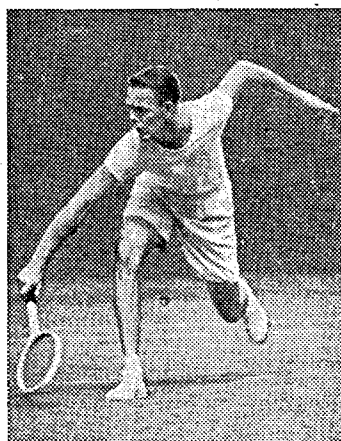
VC Dog as Film Star

A CLEVER six-year-old Alsatian named Thorne, who was awarded the Dickin Medal (the dog's VC), for his wonderful rescue work in the London air raids, was the first "actor" to be engaged for the film, *They Walk Alone*, now being made.

Thorne has had an outstanding career. In the London air raids this wonderful dog was the leader of a team which located more than 100 people who were buried in the debris. His owner-trainer, Mr Malcolm Russell, was awarded the BEM for his courageous rescues of buried people located by Thorne and his companions. Thorne has also done valuable experimental work in mine detecting, and in mountain rescue work.

Acting in the new film should present few problems to Thorne, for he already has an educational film and two broadcasts to his credit. Moreover, he belongs to a notable "theatrical family." Among his "film star" ancestors were Crumstone Echo, who was in the film *Owd Bob*, and Norn Grey Wolf of Noel, who starred in the film *Master and Man*. Thorne's own son, Thunder, and his daughter Thistle, are also following the family tradition.

The Champion



Jack Kramer, winner of the Men's Singles title at Wimbledon

Sports Scrapbook

WE shall know more about Britain's chances in the indoor events of the Olympic Games when representatives of nine European nations have competed on Saturday in four contests (Basket Ball, Wrestling, Gymnastics, and Weight-lifting) at the International Festival of Sport at Wembley Pool. The Polish team to meet Britain at Basket Ball will be drawn from troops stationed in this country.

"Mac" has finally done it. After twice equalling E. H. Liddell's 23-year-old British record for the 100 yards, McDonald Bailey, the Trinidad sprinter, has broken the record of 9.7 seconds by one tenth of a second. Ed Conwell, of America, also ran the 100 yards in 9.6 seconds at White City recently.

At a recent meeting of the International Football Board it was decided to begin Junior International matches next season between England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. As in senior matches, caps will be awarded to players representing their country. Players will be limited to youths under eighteen who belong to amateur clubs.

WORLD NEWS REEL

400 MPH? Mr John Cobb's attempt, in his rebuilt and modified Railton car, to beat his own previous record of 369.7 mph will probably take place at the end of next month at Bonneville salt flats, Utah, U.S.

The Indian Army is shortly to be divided between the two new States of Hindustan and Pakistan; about 70 per cent will go to Hindustan. Field-Marshal Auchinleck will be in supreme command of both parts from August 15 until the division is completed.

This year 7000 emigrants are to be flown from Britain to Ontario.

COMMONWEALTH. The title, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, is to be changed to Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations; and the Dominions Office is to be known as the Commonwealth Relations Office.

The world's largest whaling factory ship, 32,000 tons, has been ordered from Britain by Argentina. The ship will be called the Juan Peron.

Turkey and Iraq have signed an agreement for the establishment of air communications between Istanbul, Ankara, Baghdad, and Basra.

SELF-DENIAL. Not long ago the children of a Sunday school in Toronto, Canada, cancelled their outing and sent the hundred dollars it would have cost to the blitzed church of St Mark at Camberwell, London.

The BOAC's new service from London to Lagos, in West Africa, flies the 4467 miles in 29 hours.

The charge for the new phone service to Poland is 18s 6d for three minutes.

WELL-DESERVED. The British film, *Great Expectations*, has won an American medal for its educational and entertainment value.

The liner *Queen Elizabeth*, crossing from England to New York recently, travelled from Bishop's Rock to the Ambrose lightship in four days, eight hours, three minutes. This was one hour 18 minutes better than her previous best.

Britain is to receive as a gift the war-time profits, £77,000, of an anonymous New Zealander.

As an expression of gratitude to this country, Belgium is giving a three-weeks' holiday to 500 children from London and various industrial areas. The Save the Children Fund is organising the party.

HOME NEWS REEL

FULL MARKS. At the recent shooting competition at Bisley for the Ashburton Shield, D. D. Crockford, aged 16, of Rugby School, obtained the highest possible score at both ranges, a feat never before achieved since the competition was established in 1861. Eton College won the shield.

The minimum wage for male farm workers is to be raised to £4 10s a week. For women workers over 21 there will be an increase to £3 8s, and there will also be adjustments in the rates of pay of younger workers.

Work on the new £15,000,000 suspension bridge over the Severn, between Aust and Beachley, is to begin shortly.

THE IMMORTAL FEW. The Battle of Britain Memorial in Westminster Abbey has been unveiled by the King.

The Pilgrim Trust has granted £2250 towards the cost of restoring Dr Johnson's House in Gough Square, London. It is hoped that the house will be reopened to the public by the end of this year.

An International Exhibition of Book Design has been arranged by the National Book League at 7 Albemarle Street, London, W. It will be open, on weekdays only, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., until August 15.

YOUTH NEWS REEL

FORTITUDE. Graham Carson, age 12, of the 1st Broxbourne (Herts) Scout Group, has suffered from an incurable disease since he was five. A keen Scout, Graham is always cheerful, and he has now been awarded the Cornwell Badge for his courage and endurance.

Fifty Austrian Scouts are coming to England this month as guests of British Scouts, with whom they are to stay at Grimsby, Luton, Exeter, and London.

In Hyde Park on July 19 London Scouts will present a display and pageant which they will perform at the World

LOOKING AHEAD. A cargo of 3000 tons of salt from Spain, which may be used to clear snow from London's streets, arrived recently in the Thames.

The first residential college for adult education in Britain has been opened at Urchfont Manor, Devizes. Fortnightly courses are held there.

At Cranleigh, Surrey, special half-hour services on Thursdays are to be held for women who are unable to get to church on Sundays.

SITTER. It has been stated in the House of Commons that it costs £236 a week to collect the litter in London's Royal parks.

The National Blood Transfusion Service has appealed for 150,000 more donors to meet the increased demands of the hospitals.

Since the Union Jack Club was founded in London, 40 years ago, nearly 6,000,000 soldiers, sailors, and airmen have stayed there.

Jean Proctor, aged 18, has become captain of the bellringers at Milnethorpe Parish Church, Kendal.

TOLL OF WAR. Britain lost 2426 merchant ships through enemy action. 1332 were destroyed by U-boats, 296 by mines, 383 by aircraft, and 209 by surface craft. The enemy also destroyed 136 of our fishing vessels.

Jamboree in France in August. The pageant shows the growth of London through the ages.

RECRUITS WANTED. In announcing that more members are required for the pre-service training units, Mr A. V. Alexander, Minister of Defence, said that the present strengths are: Sea Cadets, 30,000; Air Training Corps, 46,000; and Army Cadet Force and Junior Training Corps, 112,000.

Latest arrivals to join the British Empire contingent to the World Jamboree are twelve Scouts from British Guiana and fourteen Scouts from Ceylon.

A Life's Work Underground

WHEN our correspondent saw Mr Joe Luke of Thornley, Durham, recently he was hoping to spend his 73rd birthday down a coal-mine—his 60th birthday down a mine, for he started at the age of 13 as a trapper boy. His wage was then 10d a day and he worked ten hours a day.

As he grew up, Joe became a driver, a hand-cutter of coal, and when he was twenty he began coal heaving. Stone work and timber drawing followed until he was put on the telephone exchange at the shaft bottom.

He is still working, and he told our correspondent, "I have never regretted it and I would do it again. I have no intention of retiring yet awhile—I am fit and well and enjoy my work."

ROSES OF REMEMBRANCE

A CEREMONY of great charm was held recently at Tenterden, Kent, where a fragrant hedge of roses was made the link between gratitude for the past and kindly help for the future of unfortunate children. The hedge, which has been dedicated to the memory of those who gave their lives in the two World Wars and to the needs of children in the care of the Children's Society, was planted at the beginning of the first war, and every year a collecting-box for the funds of the Society has been placed in its midst.

Stoical Courage

GEORGE TAYLOR, aged ten, of Ipswich, showed great fortitude when he was the victim of an unusual accident not long ago. He set out for a swim in the River Gipping, but as he was about to dive a huge concrete block collapsed and fell on his leg, pinning it against an iron girder. For an hour he lay there while 20 men hauled on a rope to lift the block. His leg was shattered, but a fireman said of him: "He never whimpered while he was trapped. He is the pluckiest youngster I have met."

The Children's Newspaper, July 19, 1947

Bastille Day is a Holiday

JULY 14, anniversary of the storming of the Bastille, is a day of national rejoicing for our French friends.

Thus they commemorate the occasion in 1789 when the angry Parisian mob broke into the hated fortress. They killed the Governor, Delaunay, who, only just before, had been prevented by one of his officers from blowing the place sky-high.

The mob had expected to find hundreds of State prisoners languishing in the dungeons, but, to their surprise, the huge building contained only seven inmates. Of these, three were being detained at the wish of their families, who did not want them to appear before the ordinary courts of law, while the other four were serving quite legitimate sentences for forgery!

It is said that the seven were much surprised to find themselves "... released, caressed,

even crowned with laurels, carried in triumph by their liberators like living spoil snatched from the hands of tyranny..."

To the people, however, the Bastille was a symbol of evil.

Accordingly, the day following its capture, to the accompaniment of cannon-fire and the singing of Te Deums, the enthusiastic Parisians began to demolish the 400-year-old fortress.

"But," said King Louis XVI when the news was brought to him, "this is a revolt!"

"Sire," replied one of his ministers, "it is not a revolt—it is a revolution."

The fall of the Bastille did, in fact, mark the beginning of the French Revolution, and now July 14, Bastille Day, is remembered throughout France—not least by the schoolboys and schoolgirls, for whom the occasion is marked by a holiday from lessons!

Pioneer Bishops

THE centenary of the consecration of the first bishops of Melbourne, Adelaide, Newcastle (NSW), and Cape Town was commemorated recently at Westminster Abbey. The Bishop of London spoke of the part played by these first bishops in mission work, particularly in starting it among the Aborigines of Australia and New Guinea.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said that the message to us of the four bishops consecrated 100 years ago was, that if we have troubles and heavy burdens in this generation, we must face them as these great men faced theirs—with vision, courage, and constancy.

MICKY OF MILLOM

WHEN Mrs E. Bradley, of Milkom, Cumberland, found a forlorn young starling, she decided to call it Micky and adopt it as a pet, although warned that it would probably die if kept indoors. Within three weeks, however, Micky made himself so much at home that he now eats out of the hands of his mistress, shares the terrier's meals, and instantly responds when his name is called.



The Young Musicians

At a performance of Haydn's "Toy Symphony," in the William III orangery at Hampton Court Palace recently, the girls played the toy instruments.

OLD TIM'S HOUR OF TRIUMPH

BREAKDOWNS are no laughing matter on a busy farm, but old Tim was grinning broadly as he walked by the side of his horse into a Kent village the other morning. Tim has been a horseman all his life, and is now an Old Age Pensioner as well as a worker. He has been saddened by the reduction of the numbers of horses on the farms all round, and now only has one old bay to look after instead of a full team; indeed, everyone seems to know that when Tim gives up, the last horse will have to go.

But the other morning a tractor tyre burst and Tim was told to take it, wheel and all, to the village garage for repair. It was a case of a horse to the rescue, and Tim could hardly be blamed for enjoying a triumph over the machine, however brief.

Canada's 80 Years

THIS month Canada has celebrated the 80th anniversary of the establishment of the Confederation of Canada as a self-governing Dominion—the outcome of the historic report by the great statesman, Lord Durham.

Since 1867 Canada has made enormous progress. Its population then was about three and a quarter millions; today it is over eleven and a half millions. The most astonishing part of her growth, however, has been her trade. In 1867 Canada's exports were worth 53,000,000 dollars; last year they were 2,312,000,000 dollars. Imports in the same period increased from 67,000,000 dollars to 1,927,000,000 dollars. Most of this trade was with Britain and the United States.

MAKING A BRIDGE FIT THE BUS

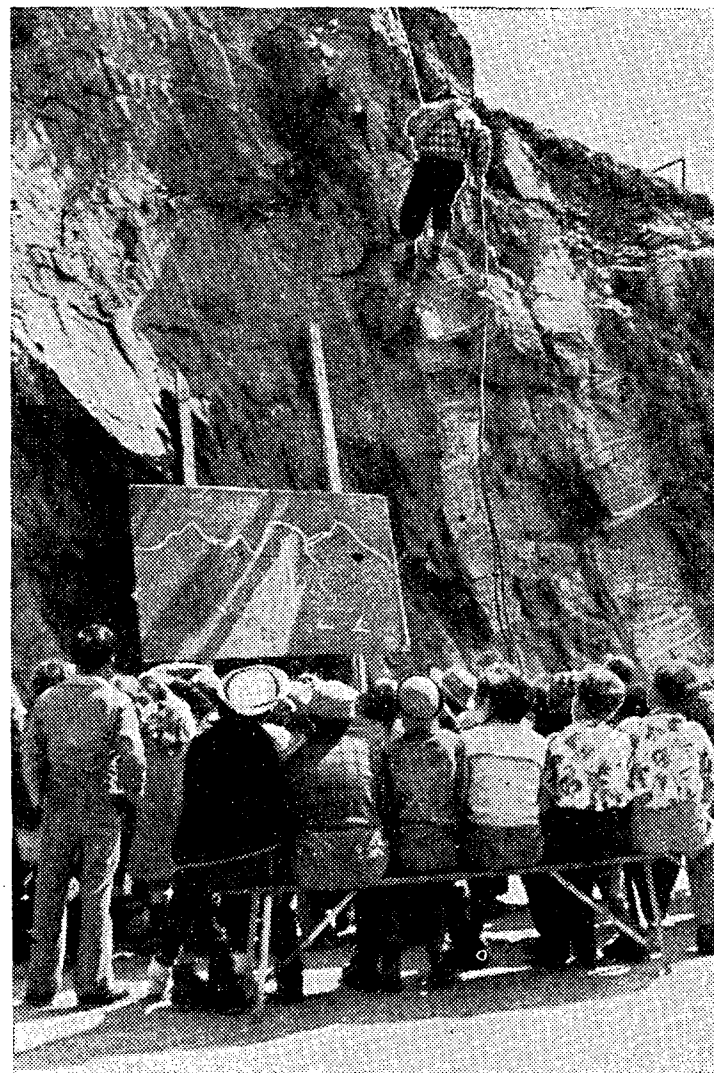
THOMAS TELFORD would have been very astonished to learn that his famous suspension bridge over the Menai Straits, which he completed in 1825, had had to be altered to allow the passage over it of horseless carriages. But so it has happened. Recently, bars had to be removed from the centre arches and from between the chains to allow new double-decked buses to cross the bridge.

The new buses, assembled at Beaumaris in Anglesey, have a Hybrid type body on a Leyland Titan chassis.

Young Folk of the Trees

NEXT month the Schools Branch of The Men of the Trees, the society of tree-lovers, are organising a farm-forestry camp for young people at the headquarters at The Gate Farm, Abbotsbury, Dorset. The camp will open very soon after August 6. The Gate Farm is on a high ridge overlooking the Channel, Chesil Beach, Lord Ilchester's Tropical Gardens, and the Swanery.

At the camp instruction will be given on the relation between farming and forestry, and the young campers will have opportunities for practical experience in both. The campers will also carry out work of national importance by helping with the harvest.



Mountain Classroom

Climbing to the top of the class means something different to the boys and girls of this school. They live in Jasper Park, in the Canadian Rockies, and they are taking lessons in mountaineering with an expert climber as their teacher.

Insert Coin Here

SLOT machines, most of which have been standing empty and rusty during the times of shortage, may become more familiar again.

There is a scheme to provide shilling-in-the-slot washing machines to help housewives with their laundry problems. The clothes could be put in one of the machines at a central depot and called for 40 minutes later.

Now that the heavy tobacco tax has raised the price of cigarettes and created a bigger supply, it is proposed to adapt old slot machines so that they will take half-a-crown for a packet of fifteen.

The strangest news in this connection comes, of course, from America. There, a "juke box," or automatic gramophone for public entertainment, has been devised so that a coin in the slot will give five minutes' silence!

CASTAWAY CAT

CATS often get into strange places, but we should hardly expect to find one on a raft at sea, for puss heartily dislikes water.

Nevertheless, a tortoiseshell cat was found the other day alone on a raft in the middle of the English Channel. It was rescued by a passing fishing boat, given some fish and a saucer of milk, and was soon purring again.

It is believed that the cat belonged to the Greek steamer Heron which had been sunk in a Channel collision a day or two earlier.

TIME AND A CHURCH

THE ancient church of Bosham in Sussex is to have on its tower, as a war memorial, an electric striking-clock. But if the remains of a Saxon window on the south face of the tower are brought to light in the course of erecting the clock, the question of continuing the work will have to be considered by the Chancellor of the Diocese of Chichester.

Bosham is where King Canute is believed to have rebuked his flatterers, who said he had the power to keep the tide back.

The Good Camper

Every camper, besides those members of the Boys Brigade for whom they are issued, could do no better than keep in mind these guiding principles.

He is one who knows that discipline is the beginning of all good camping.

He is careful of property and does no damage in camp or out.

He takes a pride in the camp. He never drops litter, but picks up that which the bad camper throws down.

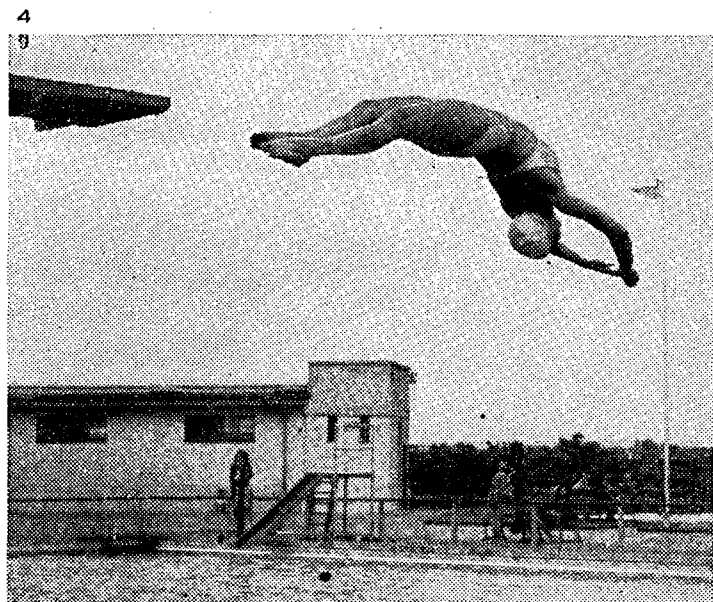
He is not content to do his share of the work. He does more.

He is a sportsman. He plays as hard as he works.

He is cheerful when the sun shines. He laughs when it rains.

He is considerate of all living creatures.

He puts others first all the time and he does not forget the Giver of All Good Things.



An Expert Shows How

Peggy Winterton, a candidate for Britain's team in the Olympic Games, makes this difficult back dive look easy while practising.

WOMEN'S CRICKET IS 21

KENNINGTON OVAL, famed among cricketers the world over, will next Saturday be the scene of an important cricket match for women; a team of English internationals are meeting a selected side named "The Rest." On the following day, the members of the Women's Cricket Association will be holding a 21st birthday party at Bedford College, Regent's Park.

Women have played cricket since the eighties of last century, but it was not until the years following the First World War that our national summer game began to grow popular among them. Women's hockey was flourishing at that time, but it was felt that something was needed to keep players and clubs together during the summer months. Accordingly, in 1926, the Women's Cricket Association was founded, with ten clubs and little more than a hundred members. Today, cricket is played at most of the prominent schools for girls and by many organised clubs throughout the British Isles. Each county, too, fields a representative side.

In 1934 a party of British women cricketers left these

islands to tour Australia for the first time in history. Three Test matches were played, England winning two, and the third being drawn. In 1937, a party of Australian women cricketers visited these shores, and, in the second series of Test matches, of which England won one, the visitors triumphed once, and the third match was drawn.

Next October, sixteen of our best players will be sailing for Australia for another tour, and as this is the 21st birthday year for Women's Cricket in this country, they will be keen to return as victors. One of the best-known of them is Miss Myrtle MacLaglen, the only woman cricketer in the world to score two centuries in Test matches. Miss "Mac" hit 119 against the Australians at Sydney, and 115 against them at Blackpool.

Twenty games are to be played during the English women's tour of Australia, and it says much for the enthusiasm of these fair ambassadors that they are willing to pay their own travelling expenses (about £200 each) for the privilege of representing their country Down Under.

World Youth at Prague

It is expected that about 25,000 young people from more than 50 countries will assemble at Prague at the end of this week for the World Youth Festival. Most of them will be accommodated in buildings such as colleges and schools, but camps for them have also been established in various parts of Prague.

The Festival, the first to be held since the war, has been organised by the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and it

is to last from July 20 to August 17. During this period the young folk will attend lectures and join in international group discussions, sport, and carnivals. A young British Drama team from Acton is to produce Bernard Shaw's *Androcles and the Lion*.

It is expected that between 1200 and 1300 young people from Britain will go to Prague for the Festival. They will represent different religious and political groups. Delegations are being sent by young Conservatives, Liberals, Co-operators, Communists, Youth Clubs, and various trade unions. Britain's part in the Festival is being sponsored by, among others, the Dean of Canterbury, Dame Elizabeth Cadbury, and Geoffrey Crowther.

The return fare to Prague for a British delegate will be £14 10s, and the cost of living at the Festival will be £4 17s 6d a week.

DOWN UNDER

Not long ago eight-year-old Peter Gallagher, of Wellington, New Zealand, was reported lost. Police searched for him everywhere, radio programmes were interrupted to give a description of him, and his relatives and friends were at their wits' end in their endeavours to trace him. Finally, someone found Peter—fast asleep under his grandmother's bed!

July 19, 1947

The Magnet & the Pigeons

NATURALISTS have long sought the explanation of the mysterious homing instinct of birds. Recently some have been thinking that perhaps a form of magnetism possessed by birds may be the explanation.

To test this theory, a number of pigeons, trained to fly from Lancaster to Aberdeen, were recently equipped with small magnets and released from Lancaster, the idea being that the magnets would upset the pigeons' homing instinct as a magnet upsets a ship's compass. With these "magnetised" birds, others carrying no magnets were released.

Over the Firth of Forth the birds flew into thick fog and only two of the whole flight reached home—but both of these carried magnets!

However, the experiment was regarded as not proving anything either way because so few birds reached home. The experiment was described in Edinburgh not long ago by the Professor of Natural History at Aberdeen University, and will doubtless be repeated.

SCHOOLS JOIN IN SONG

NEXT Saturday, July 19, the English Schools' Music Association is to hold its first Annual Festival since the war. This will be the Association's 78th Annual Festival and it is to take place at 2.30 p.m. at the People's Palace, Mile End Road, London.

The choir, drawn from schools in and around London, will be only 500 in number. Before the war, when the Festivals were held at the Crystal Palace, and later at the Alexandra Palace, the choir often consisted of over 3000 voices. This year Dr R. Walker Robson will again conduct the singing.

YESTERDAY & TODAY



A Judge

With full-bottomed wig, ermine-trimmed robe, and buckled shoes, the judges who preside over our courts of justice are the embodiment of "the majesty of the law."

The Editor's Table

FOUR YOUNG AMBASSADORS

FOUR young men have set out for Germany on a mission of help; not with food, clothes, money, for they go with a different kind of help—to live and teach for a period in the German universities, mixing among students, and interpreting the democratic way of life to a generation which sorely needs it.

Each of the four young men is a university lecturer in this country and knows how British young people feel about Germany, and the sort of ideas which are surging in the minds of British youth. Each of them will speak frankly to German students in the German tongue, and will not gloss over any views that we hold in this country. Frank and clear talking is the first step toward right understanding, and as these young men move among German students they will be ready to discuss, argue, answer questions, and be ambassadors of hope in a land anxiously awaiting a word of good cheer.

HOPE for Germany depends first and foremost on a revival of the Christian religion there, and these young men will speak to students about the foundations of European civilisation and the purpose of life on the Continent, inspired by the Christian religion. They will remind young Germany that the Reformation which shook the world into new life four hundred years ago began in that land. They will impress on them the need for another Reformation to revive both Germany and Europe.

For fifty years our two countries have been suspicious and envious of one another. That spirit led to two disastrous wars from which both British and Germans are now struggling to recover. Can we plan and hope for better days? Can we expect the youth of both countries to believe in friendship and co-operation rather than enmity and discord? Those are some of the questions which will be debated by visitors and hosts in the universities and colleges of that land where, for generations, study and scholarship have occupied a high place.

A NEW generation is coming to life in Germany, and the British visitors this summer are out to greet it in the name of all that is noblest and highest in civilisation. Their visit is but the forerunner of many such visits in the long process of re-educating Germany. That gigantic task has been begun, and in the name of British youth the C N wishes it successful fulfilment.

JUST AN IDEA

The best of men are not those who have waited for chances, but those who have taken them.

Casting Doubts on St Swithin

AMONG many who have cast doubts on the accuracy of the weather forecast based on the St Swithin theory is the well-loved Ben Jonson, who wrote:

"O, here is St Swithin, the fifteenth day; variable weather for the most part rain. For the most part rain? Why it should rain forty days after, now, more or less; it was a rule held afore I was able to hold a plough, and



St Swithin's Day?

yet here are two days no rain; ha! it makes me laugh."

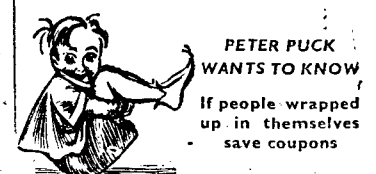
Much more recently, in 1868, a sceptical newspaper reported:

"The fallacy of the popular notion respecting the forty days' rain that is supposed to follow a rainy St Swithin's Day has been demonstrated by observations taken at Greenwich during a period of twenty years, which show that the greater number of rainy days after St Swithin's Day have taken place when July 15 was fine."

From this it would appear that even if St Swithin's Day this year should be wet, there is no need for us to fall into the error of believing that the ensuing forty days will also be days of rain.

But with the British climate what it is, one never knows!

Under the



SOME naughty boys were chased off a canal lock. And made a bolt for it.

MANY things are washed up by the sea. Not the dishes.

THE English schoolboy runs fairly true to type. How about when he walks?

A FELT hat of good quality does not show the dirt. However much it is felt.

A SHEEP-FARMER has written his life. Under a pen name?

THINGS SAID

THERE has been a great upheaval, and after a great storm it takes a long time for the waves to settle and the sea to become calm again. The world is settling down slowly, and I consider that a good augury of peace. *Viscount Montgomery*

IF the cinemas are opened on Sunday let them show the best and not second-rate films. *Archbishop of York*

THE hour has come when it is our duty to join hands, one and all. *General de Gaulle*

WE will stick to Britain through years of lean and plenty, and Britain through years of lean and plenty will stick to us. *N Z Minister of Agriculture*

THE fishermen are my friends. If we did not have men like them we should all have been slaves. *Bishop W. J. Carey*

THE NEED FOR THE WORD

So acute is the scarcity of Bibles in different languages in South Africa that a black market in them has developed, reports the Cape branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Last December there was not a single copy in Afrikaans or in some of the Bantu languages on the Society's premises.

Unscrupulous persons, exploiting the natives' thirst for the Word, have been selling them Bibles at ten times the published price. The Society hopes to have adequate supplies before the end of this year.

This moving story shows how the Book of Books continues to be the world's best-seller.

Flowers Everlasting

PANSIES, lilies, king-cups, daisies, Let them live upon their praises; Long as there's a sun that sets, Primroses will have their glory; Long as there are violets They will have a place in story. *Wordsworth*

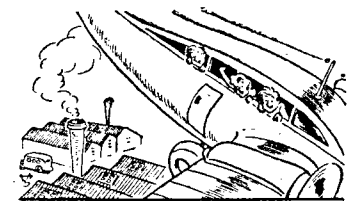
Editor's Table

SOME people do not care much for change. Tell others to keep it.

THE nation has become electrically-minded. Is getting used to shocks.

FOURTEEN-THOUSAND phones were affected by a recent storm. The wrong number.

A HOTEL proprietor started as a page. Had a good turn over.



CHILDREN should be taken over mills and factories. In aeroplanes?

Pembroke, Home of Poets

NOT long ago Pembroke College, Cambridge, celebrated the 600th anniversary of its foundation in 1347 by Mary de St Pol, the widow of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke.

During its centuries Pembroke has seen many of its sons become famous men; among them Spenser and Gray the poets, Nicholas Ridley the martyr, and Archbishop Whitgift.

Relics of some of these great men were shown in the Old Library at the recent celebration. There was the manuscript of Gray's "Elegy Wrote in a Country Churchyard"; there was the Earl of Chatham's original letter on sending his son William to the College, in which he wrote about the young man who was destined to become one of Britain's most famous statesmen: "... such as he is, I am happy to place him at Pembroke." An example, no doubt, of a father's modesty, for the elder Pitt already knew that his second son was a boy with unusual talents!

There were also shown first editions of Spenser, Crashaw, and other Pembroke poets, and the Papal Bulls which gave permission for Pembroke College and its chapel to be built—Pembroke Chapel was the first college chapel in Cambridge.

Today old Pembroke looks both ways: over the cultural triumphs of the past, and the many yet to come. That is tradition in the highest sense.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CINEMA

THE Home Secretary, the Minister of Education, and the Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, have agreed to a request of county councils and education authorities that a committee should be set up to consider the whole question of children and cinemas.

All who have the welfare of children at heart will welcome this move. The influence of films on children's minds is considerable, and it is essential that it should be a good influence. Adventure, romance, travel, natural history, humour—all these, if properly chosen and presented, can bring knowledge to the young, as well as pleasure.

Unhappily, as we all know, there are many films which are unworthy of this great modern industry and can only be a bad influence on the young.

The C N wholeheartedly welcomes this Government decision to probe the whole question.

Under Summer Skies

THE sedge wren tells her note, Dim larks in ether float, The uprolled clouds sustain their pageant dome.

In velvet, sunshine fed, Spirés up the bulrush head, Where rock the wild swans in their reedy home.

Lord de Tabley

Shunter Like a Lawn-Mower

THE GWR have introduced from Belgium a novel little machine for shunting trucks in small goods yards where there is difficulty in obtaining locomotives for the purpose.

This little gadget looks something like a lawn-mower and has handles like a plough. It runs on the ground, or on a rail, and with it one man can easily push along trucks up to 150 tons. The contrivance has a single wheel in front, the rubber tyre of which has a concave tread so that it will run on a rail. It is driven by a petrol-electric motor. The operator simply grasps the handles, switches on the engine, and the machine shoves the railway truck along in front of it to the required position.

STAMP NEWS

A NEW set of four Hungarian air mail and ordinary stamps commemorates President Roosevelt and symbolises the Four Freedoms declared by him on January 6, 1941. All have a portrait of President Roosevelt, and all of them carry a surcharge which is devoted to charity.

The one in the picture is the 12+12 filler denomination, a green stamp symbolising Freedom of Religion. Freedom of Speech is shown on the red



8+8 filler, which has a picture of a man addressing a crowd with the flags of different nations behind him. The 20+20 filler, brown, representing Freedom from Want, shows a mother and child outside a hovel and an unemployed worker in the background. The 30+30 filler, blue, representing Freedom from Fear, shows a man standing on a rock attacked by waves with a storm about to break behind him.

A COLLECTION of 2000 Penny Blacks—Britain's first stamps—was sold recently for £1500

A CAPE of Good Hope penny red stamp of 1861 was sold in London not long ago for £220.

CHEMISTRY ON THE MARCH

THIS July the Chemical Society celebrates its centenary, and, as part of it, offers at the Science Museum, South Kensington, an Exhibition illustrating what British chemistry has done in the hundred years, and what part it now plays in our daily life.

More than a hundred years ago the spread of new industries had set minds stirring, but chemistry was mostly a matter for professors. Some twenty-five of these, however, banded themselves in a society. It was, and is, the Chemical Society, the oldest in the world and now has 7000 members. What these members, past and present, have done, and what in the future they may do, is illustrated now so that all who run may read, and can grasp more readily in this exhibition than if they study a whole library of books.

Famous Names

The little Chemical Society was born in a good moment. John Dalton had raised the Atom to a chemical pinnacle from which, in spite of alterations and repairs, it has never been taken down. Faraday was one of the first members of the Society and had followed Sir Humphry Davy at the Royal Institution, where in one of the Christmas Lectures he told even children "The Chemical History of a Candle." About this time chemistry was beginning to find a place in the schools. Wilhelm von Hofmann, the Society's first Superintendent, taught at the City of London School, and his name is associated with that of his 15-year-old pupil and assistant, Sir William Perkin, whose discovery of mauve in 1856 led to the aniline dyes. Tyndall was a young genius; Charles Darwin had begun his work at Down; and Chemistry found a place in this scholarly atmosphere, and also in a new public interest in science of every sort.

Chemistry has never lost its place, and that place is evident in an Exhibition which makes the least learned aware that the Chemist is everywhere—in the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the car and the train and the ship, the light that lights our ways, the fuel that warms us, and the metals it adapts to our use.

Examination of the exhibits at the Science Museum brings us from the general to the particular. Here is Faraday's apparatus to get benzine out of coal, and, of equal domestic interest, his implements for the process of plating our forks and spoons, and dishes with the thinnest film of silver so as to

make electro-plate—by electrolysis. Faraday was a tireless inventor, and here are the very pumps and tubes he used at the Royal Institution to liquefy one of the first gases to be liquefied; his apparatus may be compared with that for liquefying helium, the last of them, which Professor Kapitza used at Cambridge before he was called back to Russia.

Together with these are the silvered vacuum flasks within which Sir James Dewar, at his Royal Institution lectures, contained the liquid oxygen, or the liquid air which at one lecture splashed the boots of Edward VII without, however, doing any damage. Everyone may use a vacuum flask today.

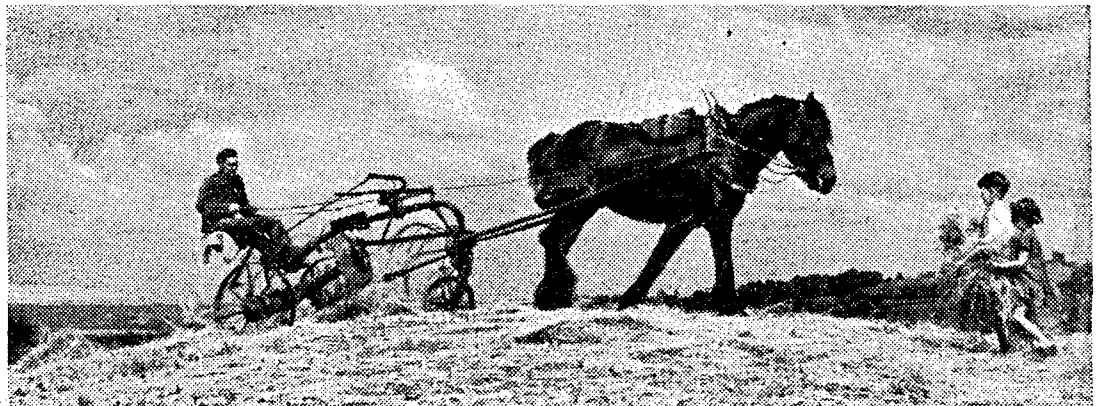
From these we may go on to see the Blue Sky tube of Professor Tyndall, which explains why the sky is blue; and his Germ Box, whereby, with Louis Pasteur, he exploded the idea of spontaneous generation and led to the understanding of germ diseases.

Weighing the Invisible

After that we must stop to pay tribute to a reconstruction of the first Daniell's cell, with a resistance of one ohm, as every school-boy knows; to Humphry Davy's Safety Lamp for coal miners; and then, skipping a generation or two, to the radiometer tube of Sir William Crookes, which shares with Sir J. J. Thomson's apparatus for weighing the invisible electron the distinction of being the earliest ancestor of wireless; to daylight lighting, as well as the gayer fluorescent lighting which, at a respectful distance, plays about Eros in Piccadilly Circus.

Another exhibit to be looked on with the highest respect is the row of tubes in which Sir William Ramsay imprisoned the gases Argon, Neon, Xenon, Krypton, and Helium, and first lighted them to public view at the Royal Society.

So we must come to an end now with hardly space to mention the first viscose for artificial silk stockings, the toluene and isoprene leading to artificial rubber, the curare poison with which the South American Indians tip their arrows—and the beautiful series of photographs taken during a hundred years.



THIS ENGLAND

Two children help with the haymaking in a hilltop field at Clutton, in Somerset

The Last Supper

ITALIAN art experts have decided on a method of preserving Leonardo da Vinci's famous picture, *The Last Supper*, which the immortal artist painted on the refectory wall of the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan.

Last January the C.N. described how Leonardo's masterpiece was deteriorating again owing to its being exposed to damp in the bomb-damaged church. Now the experts have decided to protect the picture by building round it a sort of air-tight room, the front wall of which will consist of a large pane of glass through which visitors will be able to see the picture with the aid of special reflectors. This glass wall will be about 20 feet from the painting. The temperature inside the glass-fronted room will be kept even.

This, however, is considered only a temporary expedient. The experts believe the only means of preserving *The Last Supper* permanently is to remove the painting from the wall—an operation requiring great skill, but which has been successfully carried out with other frescoes.

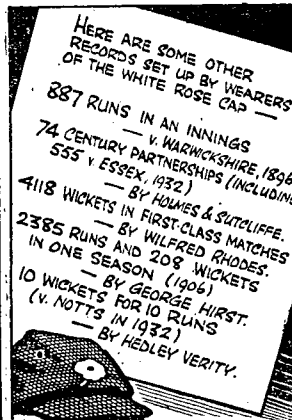
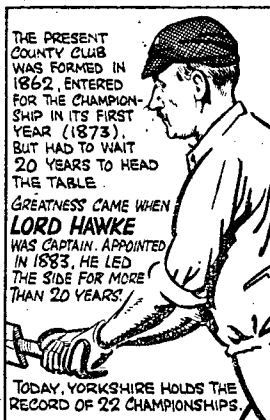
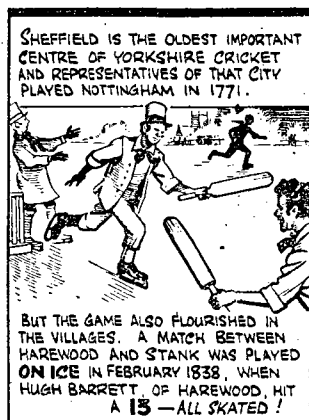
FLOATING COMPANY

OFF Victoria Embankment, London, three ships are permanently anchored: HMS President, Captain Scott's Discovery, and HMS Chrysanthemum. Before very long, it is hoped, there will be a fourth.

HMS Wellington, which did fine convoy work during the war, has been acquired by the Honourable Company of Master Mariners, the youngest of the City's Livery Companies (it is only 21) and they intend to use it as headquarters and hall. It will be the first floating hall owned by a City of London Livery Company.

The Master Mariners have made plans for refitting and converting HMS Wellington for its new purpose, and they propose to provide space for a Merchant Navy museum or exhibition of modern navigational apparatus.

Famous Cricket Counties



Yorkshire



A Scottish Colossus

THROUGHOUT history man has indulged his taste for colossal statues. The Colossus of Rhodes, destroyed by an earthquake, about 224 B.C., was one of the Seven Wonders of the World. In his Golden House Nero erected a giant statue of himself which Emperor Hadrian later removed to the Colosseum.

Nearer to our own times is Matthew Wyatt's huge equestrian statue of Wellington which stood for nearly 40 years at Hyde Park Corner in London and is now at Aldershot. So big is the horse that the artist Haydon and six others once sat in it and had lunch together.

Now Scotland is to have a colossus—a 24-foot figure of St Andrew which will adorn the entrance court of the exhibition, Enterprise Scotland. The figure is to be of sheet aluminium and is being made by Mr Walter Pritchard.

Mr Pritchard's studio allows of only one part of the figure being finished at a time. When it is completed the different parts will be taken to the Exhibition and assembled there.

SWAT THAT FLY!

THE fly season is here. Scrupulous cleanliness and the avoidance of dust or rubbish heaps are today more than ever necessary, for dirt and muck are flies' breeding grounds.

The common house-fly carries germs on his filthy legs; and he can keep typhoid germs alive in his body for 28 days. In one season a single female house-fly may lay five or six batches, each of over a hundred eggs. These eggs produce winged flies in a few days, and they, in turn, lay their eggs. One female house-fly may be a great-grand-mother by the time September is out. It has been calculated that her total progeny could amount to more than five billion.

From this black indictment it is clear that whenever flies appear they must be got rid of, somehow. So let us not be sensitive where they are concerned. Flies are no friends of man.

BOW BELLS RE-ECHO ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

TRINITY CHURCH, New York's oldest Episcopal Church, has given £12,500 towards the Bishop of London's £750,000 reconstruction fund. It is an appropriate gift, for the Bishop of London was named Rector of Trinity Church 250 years ago when the first church was built on this site in New York City in 1697 and given a charter by King William III. The present brown-stone church was completed in 1846.

America's wealthiest church, for its endowments are said to be worth more than £10,000,000, Trinity Church is open day and night and has a staff of 20 curates.

With its slender spire dwarfed by the skyscrapers that crowd round it and tower above it, this

shrine is a quiet oasis in the very heart of New York's hectic business life. Its door—the door that is never locked—opens on Wall Street, the home of American finance, and appeals silently to the wealth-seekers to turn for a few moments from impermanent to permanent things.

In its churchyard sleep some of America's famous men, among them Robert Fulton, who built the first successful steamboat; Alexander Hamilton, one of America's most illustrious statesmen and Washington's confidential secretary; William Bradford, who printed New York's first newspaper in 1725, and who suffered for supporting the Quakers; General Phil Kearney, a dashing American cavalry leader who was a sort

of knight-errant of the 19th century, travelling over the world seeking battle honours. Kearney won the Legion of Honour riding with the French cavalry at the Battle of Solferino. He returned to the U.S. to fight for the North in the Civil War and was so esteemed by both sides that when his body was found by Confederate soldiers their General, Robert Lee, sent it to the Federal lines with a message from himself.

Two other world-famous New York citizens are remembered at Trinity Church. Its bronze doors are a memorial to John Jacob Astor, the poor German boy who went to New York in 1783, and, making an immense fortune, gave vast sums to charity and founded the Astor Public Library. The Church's altar and reredos commemorate John Jacob's son, William Backhouse Astor, who continued his father's good work.

Trinity Church, which began as a small building at the top of old-time New York's rustic main street, Broadway, has become a great institution in the Protestant world. It is indeed fitting that its princely gift of £12,500 should be used for St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside; for it was on the statutes and constitution of this old London church that those of Trinity Church, New York, were based.

No Bees in Their Bonnets

THE strangest expedition that ever crossed Australia travelled recently from the border of Victoria to South Perth in Western Australia. It consisted of 20 million bees and their enterprising human attendants.

The bees had been taken away from their old home in New South Wales because three years of drought there had caused the forests to diminish. In their new home the annual rainfall is

assured and the forests flourish.

The bees travelled in 2000 hives in charge of two apiarists and their families and employees, 23 persons altogether. Bees and humans journeyed across the Continent in a convoy of five caravans, six trucks, a utility vehicle, and two motor cars. The caravans were specially built for the expedition because no houses are available in South Perth.

LORNA DOONE—R. D. Blackmore's Famous Romance of Exmoor, Told in Pictures



When the Devon trained bands arrived, the little army of 135 King's men set out for the final reckoning with the outlaw Doones. Jeremy's plan was for the Devons to attack one side of the Doone Valley and the Somersets the other, while he and John with the regular soldiers assaulted the Doone-Gate, the fortified main entrance. Each party had a cannon.

Jeremy, too, was badly wounded.

Meanwhile, on the heights overlooking the Valley the Devons had accidentally fired at the Somersets opposite, and they had fired back. There had long been jealousy between the two and they went on firing at each other. Laughing heartily, the Doones attacked the rear of the Somersets and drove them away. The Devons then also retreated.

Therefore John and his party, with their wounded, retreated. The Devons and Somersets dispersed to their homes, leaving only ten troopers to protect the farm against the triumphant Doones. John's mother and sisters began looking coldly at Lorna as the cause of their troubles. Lorna heroically offered to return to the Doone Valley to save them all from deadly peril.

Must Lorna sacrifice herself for John's family? See next week's instalment

Queer Birds at Whipsnade

By the C N Zoo Correspondent

WHEN, some weeks ago, Mr E. A. Billett, keeper-in-charge of Whipsnade's bird sanctuary, found an old boot and nailed it to the trunk of an oak tree, it was in the hope that some small wild bird—possibly a robin—might find it an agreeable nesting-place. What happened, however, took Mr Billett by surprise, for a pair of spotted flycatchers, newly arrived from winter quarters in Africa, took possession. A week or two later the flycatchers had built in the ankle of the old footgear a neat cup-shaped nest, in which, when I visited Whipsnade, the female was incubating five eggs.

The Food-Provider

Scores of visitors passed her nest daily, and many tiptoed up to the old boot to take a peep inside. But, so long as they did not actually touch her home, Mrs Flycatcher remained upon her eggs. She did not even leave home to get food—at least, not often. Her mate, a totally devoted little chap, kept his wife constantly supplied with flies and other insects.

Flycatchers are no strangers to Whipsnade, of course. Almost every summer they nest there, usually among ivy or against walls. But these are unorthodox little birds and you never quite know where they will choose to make a home. Sometimes a pair will make use of one of the empty coconut shells which the keeper hangs up on the tree-trunks.

Close watch is being kept on the "boot" nest so that the young birds can be ringed. This has to be done a day or two before the young flycatchers leave home—it cannot be done sooner, for the rings would drop off the young birds' legs.

As for the old boot—that is going to be left where it is till next year, in the hope that the parent birds will return to it again.

The flycatcher's was by no means the only queer nest in the sanctuary. Less than 100 yards from it, 20 feet up in another oak, there was an old pigeon's nest which was occupied by—of all birds—a jungle-fowl!

Departure From Custom

Normally, a jungle-fowl (a bird rather like a domestic hen) lays a clutch of anything up to eight or nine eggs in a rough cup-shaped depression on the ground. The Whipsnade bird, for some reason best known to herself, decided to depart from custom. Flying up into the tree, she established herself in this old pigeon's nest and began to lay. The nest was far too small for the bird, and the eggs were periodically pushed out, to fall with a startling plop! on the pathway below. Several visitors, myself included, had narrow escapes from being struck by these falling eggs.

"What to do about it we don't know," a Zoo official said to me somewhat ruefully. "The bird seems completely crazy. We can only hope that she will manage to retain one or two eggs in the nest. But even if she does incubate one or two successfully, she is going to have a tricky job getting her babies down safely to the ground."

C. H.

OLD MAN RIVER ATTACKS A GREAT CITY

ST LOUIS, the eighth largest city of the United States, has again suffered badly from the floods of the Mississippi, along the western bank of which it lies. Recently, too, the city's trials were made worse by a sudden earthquake which damaged the levees, as the artificial embankments holding the river bank are called.

The water-level at St Louis was the highest since 1844. Army engineers with other soldiers and many volunteers have been working night and day to strengthen the levees, but the angry yellow waters have poured over many of the low-lying areas of St Louis, rendering thousands homeless and causing millions of dollars' worth of damage.

St Louis' story is one of flood, fire, and disaster—but it is also one of vast growth and boundless prosperity. It was founded by a Frenchman as a trading post in 1764. In 1797 it had grown into a crude log-hut village with about 500 inhabitants, under the rule of Spain. When in 1804 it was taken over by the United States, St Louis still had only about 1000 people, a motley crowd of Indians, half-breeds, Spaniards and other Europeans, Americans, and Negro slaves.

In 1811 came another of the disastrous floods, but a few years later something happened that was to make the fortune of St Louis—the first river steamboat arrived. By 1817 a regular steamboat service was running between St Louis and New Orleans, over 1200 miles away down the river, and another service plied up the Missouri, which enters the Mississippi about 20 miles north of St Louis. In spite of floods St Louis grew by leaps and bounds as a result of its wealthy river trade.

Then came epidemic, owing to the lack of drainage in the congested streets, and in 1844 occurred the great flood that was not equalled until this year. In 1849 there was a grim cholera

epidemic which carried off 4000 people—a twentieth of the population—and in the same year a terrible fire swept through the town, destroying river steamers, buildings, and goods worth, altogether, more than six million dollars. Yet next year the population had risen to 77,860, making St Louis the seventh city of the U.S.

In those days Negro slaves were sold in their hundreds in the city, the main slave market being in front of the massive stone Court House. Actually the citizens of St Louis were divided about the question of slavery, and when the Civil War came there was terrific excitement in busy St Louis—which then had a population of over 160,000. There was a US arsenal in the city and this the Confederates plotted to seize for the South, but Federal troops with the help of loyal citizens surrounded and captured the Confederates. At this an unruly mob started a riot in which 24 people were shot by the Government soldiers. St Louis was then handed over to the Federal Forces who held it for the rest of the war.

More floods and also tornadoes were to come. In 1896 a cyclone devastated St Louis for 20 minutes, doing ten million dollars-worth of damage and wrenching off the end of a steel bridge over the Mississippi.

In spite of these catastrophes, St Louis continued to flourish and has today over 816,000 inhabitants, all proud of its noble buildings and of the finest system of public parks in the United States.

Summer Delight at the Albert Hall

ALL lovers of good music are looking forward eagerly to the Promenade Concerts, which begin next Saturday.

It is a commonplace to speak of the Proms as a feast of music; but a feast it is, and in these days it is one which everyone can enjoy, for it is quite certain that for every person fortunate enough to get into the Albert Hall there will be a thousand listening-in.

This will be the 53rd season of the concerts which Sir Henry Wood made into a national institution, and it will last for eight weeks. The orchestras will be the BBC Symphony, the London Philharmonic, and the London Symphony. The con-

ductors will be Sir Adrian Boult, Basil Cameron, and Sir Malcolm Sargent, with Stanford Robinson as associate conductor. The soloists will all be front-rank performers, including many of world-wide fame.

The programmes will include over 40 symphonies and over 50 concertos, as well as a great number of other works by the Music Masters of yesterday and today. In addition, there will be the usual sprinkling of "novelties," among them being some performed in this country for the first time; and it will surprise many people to find an organ concerto by Haydn in this last group.

Such is the fare awaiting the enthusiastic audiences of the Proms—those audiences at the Albert Hall who, whether seated or standing, will most assuredly be "on their toes"; and those vast unseen and widely-scattered audiences who will be listening-in.

Great treats there are in store for all who listen-in; but greater treats await all who can make the trip to South Kensington, for there is magic as well as music in the air when the Royal Albert Hall is all gaily decked for the Proms.

A BRIGHTER LONDON

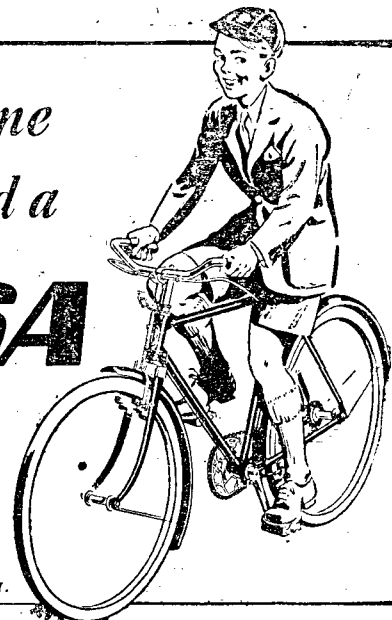
DRAW London will look a little cheerier this week. To celebrate the coming-of-age of their association, Regent Street shopkeepers are placing flowers on the balconies outside their shops.

The association was formed twenty-one years ago when the shopkeepers united to fight a scheme for higher rates.

London will benefit from a little brightness, and we hope that other London shop-owners will follow this good example.

It's time
you had a

BSA



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BARGAINS IN STAMPS

This month we are making a special offer of two packets of South American stamps, many of which are missing from most collections:—

50 different BRAZIL for 2/-

50 different COLOMBIA for 3/6

or the two packets together for 5/- including postage. Cash with order. These stamps will make a very fine show in your collection. Supplies are limited, so order promptly, and ask for a selection of our World Famous Approval Sheets.

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Established 1880.

EX ARMY BELL TENTS £8.15.0.

Ex-Army Bell Tents.—Centre Pole. All accessories. Reconditioned. Circ. 44 ft. Ht. 9 ft. 6 in. £8 15/- complete, carr. pd. Ridge Tents.—14 ft. x 14 ft. Ht. 7 ft. Price £15/15/- Cottage Tents.—14 ft. x 14 ft. Ht. 12 ft. Price £16/16/- Marquee Style Ridge Tents.—18 ft. x 18 ft. Ht. 12 ft. Price £28/15/- HEADQUARTER AND GENERAL SUPPLIES LTD. (Dept. CN/RT 6), 196-200 Goldharbour Lane, S.E.5. 1 min. Loughborough Junction, S.W.1, London.

WANTED

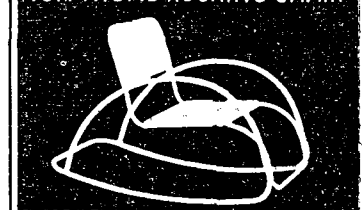
Anyone knowing the whereabouts of an empty Brooke Bond Coffee Essence bottle is asked to collect it and hand it over to the grocer, who will pay 3d. for each one.

True, the reward isn't big, but the virtue of a good deed is often a reward in itself. By collecting these bottles, you will be really helping in the national bottle-shortage emergency.

Every single bottle counts.

Brooke Bond
Coffee & Chicory Essence

"TOM THUMB" ROCKING CHAIR



"TOM THUMB" Nursery Furniture
A delight to the kiddies and extremely popular with parents. Durable—attractive in appearance—hygienic.

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Keep your strength up
— the sensible way.

Hovis

THE BETTER - BALANCED BREAD

THE BRAN TUB

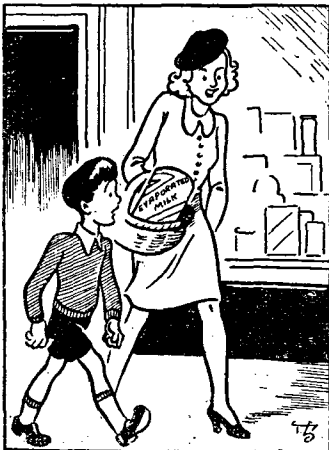
DOING AS HE WAS TOLD

THE doctor was calling on one of his patients when he noticed the medicine bottle on the table, unopened.

"How do you expect to get well if you don't follow my instructions?" he snapped.

"But I did," retorted the patient. "It says on the bottle, 'Keep bottle tightly corked.'"

RODDY



"But what's the use of buying milk if it's already evaporated?"

A Hidden Bird Puzzle

By the brook that's fringed with rushes,
Far from busy town and street,
There we made a flowery necklet,
From the daisies at our feet.
Now, Len wrenched a branch of willow,
Swiftly shaped it like a crown,
Placed it on his head, said sternly,
I'm the King of County Down."

Answer next week

BEDTIME CORNER

Coming & Going

A YOUTH, who afterwards became Gérard, the famous French painter, was given a letter of introduction to one of Napoleon's councillors. The boy was shabby, and had a cool reception.

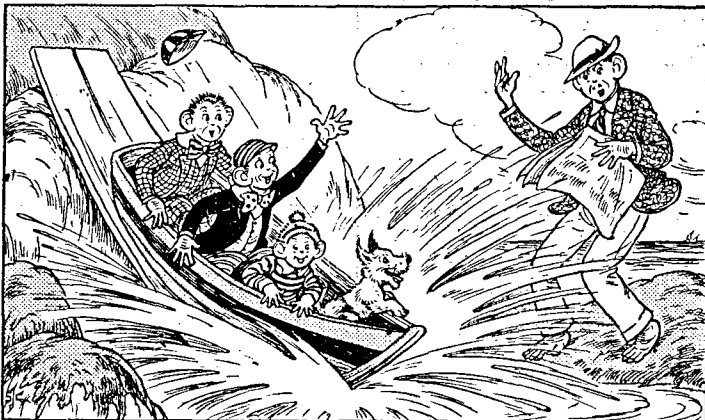
But during the interview the great man discovered the young man's latent talent, and when Gérard rose to leave the councillor rose also and accompanied him to the door. The youth could not help remarking on the difference between his reception and his departure.

"Ah," said the councillor, "we always receive an unknown person according to his outward appearance; but we take leave of him according to his merit."

A ROMP ON THE SEASHORE



Jacko Makes a Big Splash



JACKO and Chimp were much impressed with the water-chute at the fair-ground and were determined to have one of their own—though perhaps a little smaller. They found some wooden planks, "borrowed" a flat-bottomed boat, and constructed a fine slide. They hauled the boat to the top of the slide and cast off—just as Brother Adolphus passed by. Jacko, with a rueful grin, still insists that it was an accident and he cannot understand why no one believes him!

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

Fresh Quarters for the Squirrels. "Sh!" hissed Don, lifting a warning finger. Ann halted; something crossed a small clearing just ahead of the children, and vanished into the undergrowth. "A squirrel," breathed Ann.

"Yes, and I believe it had a baby squirrel in its mouth," replied her brother.

"The squirrel had been disturbed," explained Farmer Gray, hearing the children's story. "Wild creatures are easily alarmed and care should be taken to avoid their nests, if possible. Thoughtlessness may cause birds to desert, but squirrels remove their young ones to a safer place. Squirrels are born blind and naked, but at six weeks old they can fend for themselves."

Tongue Twister

THE stubby city sweep was a sorry sight, shaking his sooty sheet in the stuffy street.

Other Worlds

IN the evening Jupiter is in the south-west. In the morning



Mars is in the east. The picture, shows the Moon as it may be seen at 7.30 on the morning of Wednesday, July 16.

Children's Hour

BBC Programmes from Wednesday, July 16, to Tuesday, July 22.

WEDNESDAY, 5.0 The Iron Road.

THURSDAY, 5.0 BBC Northern Orchestra; A talk about the Brontës. Welsh, The Adventures of David (5); The Town Crier.

FRIDAY, 5.0 Biffer (part 2); She Shall Have Music (part 2).

SATURDAY, 5.0 A Tammy Troot story; Full Steam Ahead. Midland, 5.0 Rowley Meets an Intruder—a story; Young Artists; A wild-life talk by Roland Green. North, 5.0 The Unicorn With No Horn—a story; A Cleethorpes School Choir; Wandering With Nomad.

SUNDAY, 5.0 The Story of Jonah—a play. Scottish, 5.0 Scottish Castles—Castles of Lorne.

MONDAY, 5.0 The Downfall of Augustus Hare—a story; The East Anglian Bird Man; Songs. 5.40 A Flight to Bermuda. Scottish, 5.0 Heather White—a story; Songs and Dances of Scotland; The Hutman. West, 5.40 Searching for Wild Flowers.

TUESDAY, 5.0 Mr Brown Makes up his Mind—a story. 5.15 Highway Robbery—a play. 5.40 World Affairs, by Stephen King-Hall. Northern Ireland, 5.0 The Gentle Mountain (part 3); Boyd Endowment Infants Choir.

TO THE YOUTH OF BRITAIN

Would you not hate to see a noble stag chased by horsemen and hounds until exhausted—and then slaughtered?

Help to stop this barbarity.

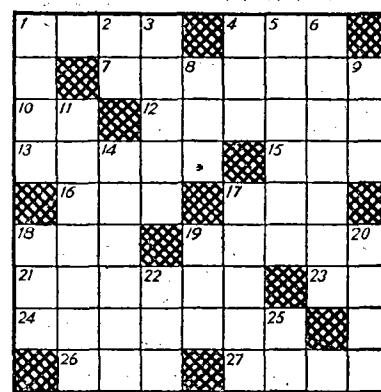
Write for information "League Against Cruel Sports," 58 Maddox Street, London, W.1.

Cross Word Puzzle

Reading Across. 1 To speak imperfectly, as a young child. 4 Dread. 7 Beseeching. 10 Company. 12 To be ambitious. 13 An era. 15 Sunburn. 16 Solid water. 17 A limb. 18 An ennet. 19 Popular type of hat. 21 A crown. 23 In this manner. 24 A house for pigeons. 26 Fresh. 27 An explanatory comment.

Reading Down. 1 Kind of network used on dresses. 2 South Carolina. 3 A town or village. 4 An electrical unit. 5 An attendant at table. 6 Exasperates. 8 A tough timber tree. 9 First double figure. 11 A belief or conviction. 14 Eight notes in music. 17 An acid-juiced fruit. 18 Join one thing to another. 19 Term for the mouthpiece of a wind instrument. 20 Musical sound. 22 Early morning moisture. 25 In the direction of.

Asterisks indicate abbreviations. Answer next week



Wheeling a Barrow

WHEN helping in the garden or wheeling home produce from the allotment remember that there is a correct way of using a wheelbarrow. Always put the bulk of the weight as near the front as possible. If you put it over the shafts you will use much more energy every time you lift or push the wheelbarrow.

Now That Summer's Here

FROM flower to flower the butterfly
Went tripping with easy grace.
"The world in summertime (he sang)
Is a very pleasant place."
"I'll think so, too (the daisy sighed),
When you've done treading on my face."

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